to this Ministry. The grant-in aid is released to the organizations based on the satisfactory performance reports given by the inspecting officers and the recommendations of the concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations.

(d) No, Sir. The details of the budget allocations, funds released, number of projects and beneficiaries assisted under this scheme during the last two years *i.e,* 2007-08 & 2008-09 are as below:

| Year | BE (In Crore) | Amount released (In crore) | No. of projects assisted | No. of beneficiaries assisted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007-08 | 7.00 | 6.01 | 78 | 7800 |
| 2008-09 | 7.00 | 8.42 | 109 | 10900 |

These projects are operational in 17 States/UTs in the country.

**Profit from KG basin petroleum**

*328.SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received first installment of profit in respect of petroleum from the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin;

(b) whether $ 218.960 share has been generated from sale of crude oil from D6 block since mid September, last year;

(c) whether Reliance industry has already spent $6.26 billion in developing KG basin block;

(d) if so, whether Reliance Industries, with this gas output would reduce oil import bill;

(e) whether import dependence will fall from 60 percent to 45 percent; and

(f) if so, to what extent it would boost our economy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has received payment of US$ 0.51 million towards Government's share of profit petroleum on commercial production of crude oil in the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the period from September 2008 to March 2009.

(c) Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited have invested US$ 5.98 billion upto March 2009 on development of two major natural gas discoveries and one crude oil discovery.

(d) to (f) In 2008-09, consumption of petroleum products in the country was of the order of 133.4 million metric tonne (MMT) as against the domestic crude oil production of 33.5 MMT. Thus, oil import dependence of the country is about 75%. As per Planning Commission estimates, requirement of crude oil is likely to be in the range of 350-486 MMT with import dependence of 90-

93% in 2030 considering economic growth and crude oil supply in the country. Currently, natural gas production from the block KG-DWN-98/3 is about 31 MMSCMD, which accounts for 25% of total natural gas production of the country. Crude oil production is of the order of 13500 barrels per day (0.67 MMT per annum), which is about 1.9% of the total crude oil production of the country. On achieving peak production of 80 MMSCMD from this block, natural gas production of the country would double as compared to the production during 2008-09. Crude oil production from this block would reduce the import bill to the extent of oil production from the block and natural gas production would reduce the existing demand.

**Auction of coal blocks for captive mines**

*330.SHRI N.K. SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether various apex bodies of miners have strongly opposed Government's move to auction coal blocks for captive mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether auctioning of coal blocks is illogical, which would increase the cost of coal in the country;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to adopt any other policy, rather than auctioning of coal blocks for captive mining; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Allocation of coal blocks through auction by competitive bidding would be the most transparent and objective process. There has been no strong opposition to it. However, during an interaction with the stakeholders such as industrial and business associations, some reservations were expressed, which were, *inter-alia*, as follows:-

(i) It will add to the cost of coal and will lead to increased price of end products.

(ii) There will be discrimination between the existing allocatees and the future allocatees.

(iii) There will be discrimination between the future allocatees and CIL/SCCL, who will continue to have blocks without the associated cost of competitive bidding.

(iv) The three permitted sectors for captive mining cannot be treated equally. While steel and cement sectors produce commodities, power sector is a utility and operates in a regulated environment. The power sector, therefore, cannot pay a higher price that the steel and the cement sector can afford to. Further, they differ in their scales of investment and priority in the economy. Viewed in this context, competitive bidding would lead to a sectoral imbalance.